

A Guide to Your Ride

Tips, techniques and
street smarts to
make your ride
safer and more
rewarding



smarttrips:eugene

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Benefits of Bicycling: Health, Environment, Livability

WHY BIKE? HOW ABOUT...

Saving time, saving money, improving your health, helping your community and because it's fun!

Saving time:

Most trips in town are less than 2 miles. This means even at an easy pace you can arrive in about 10 minutes, with no parking hassles. A benefit of biking longer trips, such as your commute to work, is you can skip a trip to the gym that day.

Saving money:

Ever drive to the supermarket and then stop by the gas station on the way home? When you bike you can skip that second stop – you've already purchased your bike's fuel! The more trips you make by bike, the less money you have to budget for oil changes, tune-ups, tire replacement, parking, etc. You can even save money on auto insurance if you drive fewer miles per year. Some families find they can eliminate the need for a second car by using bikes.

Improving your health:

Pop-quiz – which is a greater hazard: negotiating traffic or sitting on the couch? If you guessed an inactive lifestyle, you win! The Surgeon General suggests that significant health benefits can be obtained by 30 minutes of moderate physical activity 5 days a week. If students ride to school they will have better focus and attention in the classroom. You don't have to ride like Greg Lemond to see and feel the positive effects of biking.

Helping your community:

So you want to reduce air and water pollution, create safer streets for kids, support a quieter neighborhood, lessen the need for expensive road repair and create a friendlier environment to live in, but you're a little short on time and money? Ride a bike!

Maybe the best reason of all....

Regular cyclists will tell you that even when the weather is dismal, they arrive at work feeling happy. Scientists struggle to explain this phenomenon, citing endorphins and increased oxygen flow to the brain. But the best proof is your friendly neighborhood 8-year-old kids – they are experts at identifying what is fun. Just watch a child's face light up when he or she gets on a bike.



DID YOU KNOW

- The most efficient animal on earth in terms of weight transported over distance for energy expended is a human on a bicycle.

Clearing Your Bike for Takeoff: Do the ABC Quick Check

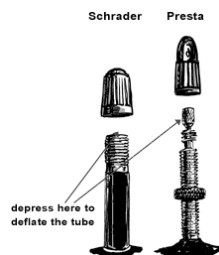
A safe bike is essential: use this simple list to help ensure a safe and trouble-free ride. If your bike doesn't pass one of the simple checks below, take it to a bike shop for further inspection and repair.

DO THE ABC QUICK CHECK:

- A**ir – Is tire inflation OK? Not too squishy?
 - B**reaks – Working well? Stopping you quickly?
 - C**hain and Cranks – Pedaling smoothly? No squeaking?
 - Q**uick releases – Closed and tight?
 - C**heck – Anything loose or rattling on the bike?
- A quiet bike is a good bike!

AIR

Keeping tires correctly inflated helps avoid flats and makes your ride easier. The easiest way to check the pressure is using a pump with a gauge. If you look closely, the recommended tire pressure (psi) is listed on the side of your tire. If you don't have a gauge, pump up your tires so that it is difficult to push your fingers into the tire. There are two kinds of tire valves (see illustration) and most tire pumps are adaptable to either one.

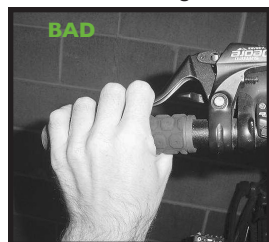


It is common for tires to become worn after about 1,000 miles of riding. Tires can also get hard and brittle with age. Check the sides of your tires (the sidewalls) for significant cracks – that may mean you need new tires. Frequent flat tires may mean the tread is thin and the tire needs replacing.

BRAKES

When you squeeze your brake levers, they should stop before they touch the handlebars. If they don't, tighten the brake cable. Your brakes may have a cable adjusting barrel that allows you to do this easily. Also, keeping your wheel rims free of dirt and grease will improve brake performance considerably. Use an old rag to periodically wipe the grime off the rims, especially when you've been riding during wet weather.

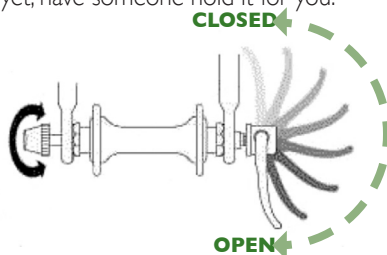
Also, brake pads (the hard rubber pad that rubs the wheel rim when you brake) wear down and eventually wear out. Many have a "wear line" showing you when they need replacement. Ask your friendly local bike shop. Brake pad replacement is relatively inexpensive and good brakes for your bike are essential.



A wheel should not wobble when it rotates. A wobbly, “untrue” wheel can rub against the brake pads and cause your brakes to perform poorly. To check, lift the wheel off the ground and spin the wheels while looking closely at the brake pads. The gap between the rim and the brake pad should stay relatively constant.

CHAIN

Lean your bike against a wall or, better yet, have someone hold it for you. Crouch beside the bike and slowly rotate the pedals backward, checking to make sure the chain turns smoothly. Wipe the grit off your chain with a rag then sparingly apply a light oil to the chain and wipe off the excess with a rag.



QUICK RELEASE

Many bikes have quick release levers on the wheels. Make sure that the levers are solidly locked (snug and curved in towards the bike). Inspect the quick releases visually every time you ride. If you have questions about how to lock a quick release lever, stop by your friendly local bike shop.

CHECK

Look over the rest of the bike. Give it a quick bounce or shake and listen to see if anything seems loose. Check for dangling straps or things that might get caught in the wheels or chain. Start out slow to check that everything is working properly.

DID YOU KNOW

Car tires have tread to avoid hydroplaning in wet conditions, but bicycle tires are thin enough that hydroplaning is not a problem. In fact, bicycle tires for road use have no need of any sort of tread features. Unfortunately, many people assume that a smooth tire will be slippery. Do slick tires get slippery on wet roads, or metal features like utility covers and railroad tracks? The answer is, yes, they do; but so do tires with tread. All tires are slippery in these conditions. Tread features make no improvement in this.

from www.SheldonBrown.com

Two Wheel Life: Staying Smart, Safe and Legal

Knowing your responsibilities and rights as a cyclist is important to staying safe and feeling confident on your bike. In general, the same traffic rules and regulations for vehicle drivers apply to bicyclists. In fact, a bicycle is legally a non-motorized vehicle. Read on for a brief summary of the most important laws and traffic considerations that pertain to bicyclists. See the *Resources* section (page 19) at the back of this booklet on where to find more detailed information on bike safety and the law.

SIGNALING TURNS

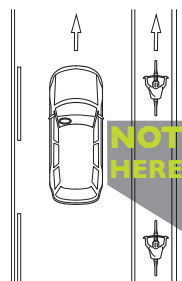
Hand signals indicating a turn are required of cyclists for at least 100 feet before a turn or stop except when both hands are necessary to control or operate the bicycle. When approaching a turn, you'll often need both hands for braking and your own general safety.



PASSING

You may pass a motor vehicle on the right in a bike lane, but do so cautiously: some drivers may want to turn right at the next street or driveway and neglect to use their turn signal. Stay out of the driver's blind spot at intersections and other places where a driver could turn right (see also *Using Bike Lanes* below).

Outside of a bike lane, you're permitted to overtake and pass a motor vehicle on the right if you can "safely make the passage under the existing conditions". Do so very carefully – if you have any doubts about whether it's safe, don't do it.



USING BIKE LANES

Motor vehicles are required to yield to a bicyclist in a bike lane. Buses and cars can load and unload in bike lanes but are not allowed to use bike lanes for parking. Motorized wheelchairs are permitted on bike lanes and paths. Bicyclists may ride outside a designated bike lane when:

- overtaking and passing another bicycle, a vehicle or a pedestrian that is in the bike lane
- preparing for a left or right hand turn
- avoiding debris or other hazardous conditions

When overtaking a slower moving motor vehicle in a bike lane, use extreme caution – drivers don't always use turn signals and may not expect a cyclist to be passing them on the right.

WHERE TO RIDE?

If you're riding a bicycle on a road at less than the normal speed of traffic, you're required to ride "as close as practicable to the curb or edge of roadway"

except when:

- overtaking or passing another bicycle or vehicle,
- preparing to execute a left turn,
- avoiding hazardous conditions, or
- the lane is not wide enough to allow safe passing by a motor vehicle.

In all of the above cases, a bicyclist may need to “take the lane” to avoid being squeezed up against the curb or parked cars by passing motor vehicle traffic.

Maintain a straight a line of travel and avoid weaving in and out of the parking lane. This helps make you more predictable to other road users.



Also, bicyclists can ride side-by-side as long as they don't impede the normal movement of traffic.

SIDEWALK AND SHARED-USE PATH RIDING

Cyclists must yield to all pedestrians on sidewalks and in marked or unmarked crosswalks. Give a warning (use a bell or your voice) before overtaking pedestrians from behind. Riding on sidewalks in the core area of downtown Eugene is prohibited (in the area bounded by Lincoln St, 8th Ave, Pearl St and 13th Ave).

Eugene's beautiful multi-use paths, such as the Ruth Bascom Riverbank Path System, are very popular and as a result are often quite crowded with all types of users. It's your responsibility to yield to pedestrians, so slow down a bit and enjoy the scenery!



CAR DOORS

It is illegal for a motorist to open a car door if it interferes with the movement of traffic or leave a door open for a period of time longer than is necessary to load or unload passengers. When riding next to parked cars, particularly in heavily used parking areas, be alert to car doors opening suddenly in front of you. Give yourself a buffer by riding outside of the “door zone”.

BRAKING EXPERTISE

Get to know your brakes. Rear wheel brakes (usually the right hand lever) are very different from front wheel brakes. The front brake has more stopping power than the rear, but also requires more skill to avoid stopping too abruptly. Spend some time in a vacant parking lot getting the feel. For emergency braking (1) shift your weight toward the rear of the saddle and get your torso as low as possible while (2) applying even pressure to both brakes. Practice this too!

BIKING BASICS

- Ride with the flow of traffic, in a predictable manner
- Obey traffic controls (stop signs, signals, etc.)
- Maintain control of your bicycle
- Be visible and aware

SHOULDER CHECKING OR LOOKING BEHIND

Cyclists need to check traffic behind them when changing lanes or merging, just as drivers do when using a rear-view mirror. Practice the “shoulder check” in a vacant parking lot until you can do it without swerving. If your neck doesn’t like turning that far to look over your shoulder, try pivoting at the waist and hips a bit as well – the knee on the side you’re turning to can point out a bit.



Also, mirrors (either the helmet mount or handlebar mount variety) can be helpful, though they’re not a complete substitute for shoulder checking.

SHIFTING GEARS

Use your gears to keep how fast you turn the pedals (aka “cadence”) fairly constant and easy. Downshift to an easier gear when coming to a stop so that when you start up again you’ll be in an appropriate gear. For going up hills, shift to an easier gear before the pedaling becomes too difficult. A cadence of about 60 to 90 pedal revolutions per minute is a good target for most cyclists.

MAINTENANCE ON THE FLY

The most common mechanical problem that bicyclists experience is a flat tire, also known as a “tyre puncture” across the Pond, or “un pinchazo” south of the border. By any name, it’s not much fun. But it’s actually surprisingly easy, if a bit grimy, to fix a flat tire. Want to know how? Check out YouTube for tons of instructional videos, or look for a class at your local bike shop (see pg 19). Once you’ve learned how, you’ll want to impress all your friends with your newfound skill.

3 THINGS YOU CAN DO IF YOU GET A FLAT EN ROUTE:

- Call your sweetie for a lift
- Put your bike on the bus or EMX
- Fix it – Yes, you can!

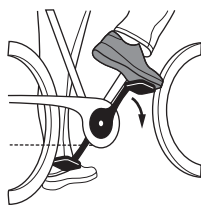
CORNERING

Slow down before you turn. Applying the brakes during a turn can cause you to skid. For more stability while turning, keep the inside pedal up.

THE POWER PEDAL

Making a smooth and quick take-off is deceptively easy. Here's how:

- Stand over the frame in front of the saddle. Hold the brake levers so the bike won't roll.
- Lift your right foot (if you're "left-footed", start with your left foot instead) and put it on the pedal. Turn the crank backwards until the pedal is at 2 o'clock position – forward and high.
- Let go of the brakes and push down on the pedal. The first pedal stroke starts the bike moving and lifts you up to the saddle.
- When the opposite pedal comes to the top position put your foot on it for the second pedal stroke.

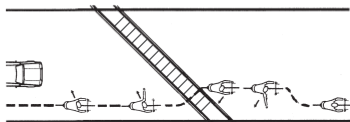


ROAD HAZARDS

Railroad tracks, wet leaves, metal utility covers, thermoplastic road markings and gravel are just a few things that can pose problems for cyclists. When riding over any of these surfaces, especially when wet, avoid braking and turning. For any rough surface, shift some of the weight off of your seat and onto your hands (handlebars) and feet (pedals).

WATCH THOSE TRACKS!

Cross tracks as close to a right angle as possible. Tracks are slippery, especially when wet, so don't alter your course or speed as you cross. If you can't get a good crossing angle, or if the surface looks too rough, it's OK to walk your bike across.



STAY OUT OF THE BLIND SPOT!

When overtaking a slower motorist while in a bike lane use extreme caution – make sure you stay out of the driver's "blind spot" especially at locations where a driver could turn right across your path, like intersections and driveways.

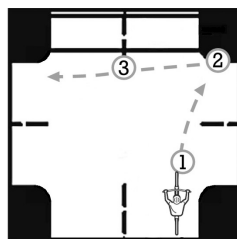
- Stay a little bit ahead of the vehicle, so the driver can see you in front of them, or
- Stay far enough back so that if the vehicle suddenly turns right or stops you'll be able to stop your bike safely.



THE 2-STAGE LEFT TURN

Merging across traffic on a busy street to make a left turn can be a very difficult maneuver even for an experienced cyclist. Here's how you can make that turn without the stress:

1. Ride through intersection on right
2. Stop and turn your bike; and
3. Proceed with caution, obeying traffic controls.



WHEN IN DOUBT, SLOW DOWN

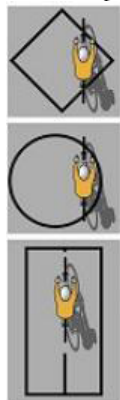
When biking, it's easy to pull over to the side of the road and assess the situation. Slowing down also decreases your stopping/braking distance, giving you more time to react to the unexpected.

GETTING A GREEN LIGHT

Some traffic signals are triggered by electrically-charged wires buried in the pavement. When a vehicle stops over the wires, the metal disrupts the current, which sends a signal to the traffic signal control box. While a car is easily detected by the sensors and a pedestrian can push a button to get the "walk" sign, a bicycle – with relatively little metal – must be in the right spot to be detected.

To make sure that cyclists can easily "get the green" the City of Eugene may mark the location of these sensors to indicate where a bicycle needs to be positioned on the roadway to activate the signal. Put your bike tires directly on the lines. If a car is already waiting, it will activate the signal for you.

Some of Eugene's traffic signals with sensors are marked for bikes, but not all. You can recognize these un-marked sensors by looking for narrow cut lines in the pavement, usually in a diamond shape, that are filled with tar. You should be able to activate the signal by positioning your bike as shown at right.



Leaning your bike over can help trigger the traffic light sensor

EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

Helmets are mandatory for everyone under the age of 16 years unless wearing a helmet "would violate a religious belief or practice of the person". For those 16 or older, helmets are a really good idea: they're comfortable, relatively inexpensive and oh-so-stylish. If you ever need it – and we hope you don't – you'll be very glad to have it.



Required lighting equipment by law includes:

- 1) a white light visible from at least 500 feet and
- 2) a red rear reflector or light visible from at least 600 feet.

Lighting equipment must be used during limited visibility conditions. See *Accessorize Your Ride* (pg. 12) for more information on lighting equipment.

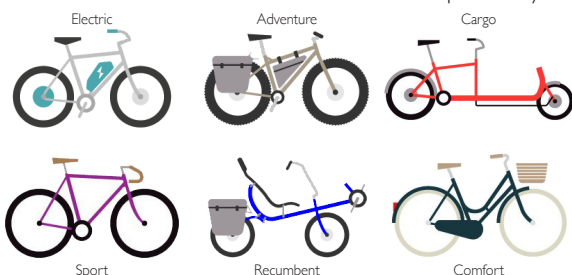
Bikes must be equipped with a brake that is strong enough to skid on dry, level, clean pavement. If your bike won't do this, see the "Brakes" section (pg. 4)

Find the Right Bike: Then Fit In It to Win It!

Making sure your bike fits you correctly can be crucial to the enjoyment of bicycling. Most bike shops will help you adjust your bike so it's set up for maximum comfort. Here are a few key considerations —

BIKE TYPE

It's not a one type-fits-all world. Mountain bikes, hybrids, and comfort bikes with upright handlebars and wider tires are well suited to shorter trips on city streets, while road bikes with drop handlebars and narrower tires may be a better choice for longer-distance trips. Then, of course, there are recumbent bikes, folding bikes, tandems, fixies and more. Curious about the possibilities? Visit a local bike shop or two, they'll be glad to help you find a ride that's right for you.



BIKE SIZE

Most bike shops will help you figure out the best fitting bike for you. If your bike's frame is too tall, too short or too long, it can be very hard to adjust the other components to make you comfortable. Here are some general guidelines:

For on-road riding there should be about 1 to 2 inches between the top bar of the bike frame and your inseam.

For off-road riding, there should be about 3 to 4 inches between the top bar of the bike frame and your inseam.

SEAT (AKA SADDLE) TYPES

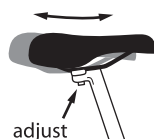
A seat is a seat, right? Actually, there are a wide variety of seats for nearly every type of rider. Seats can be made for comfort or speed and come gender specific. Ask your local bike shop for help in selecting the best seat for your needs.



ADJUSTING YOUR SEAT

The key adjustments to a seat are:

- Fore/aft: a general rule is 1¼ to 2½ inches from the nose of the seat to a vertical line through the bottom bracket.
- Angle: start out level, then find what is comfortable.
- Height: with your pedal at the bottom of the pedal stroke and your heel on the pedal, your leg should be completely straight (then your leg will be slightly bent when riding normally with the ball of your foot on the pedal).



Accessorize Your Ride: Some Add-Ons to Make the Ride Better

You have your bike, and you're ready to go. Check out this overview of popular bike accessories before you head out the door; small investments can make a big difference in the comfort and convenience of your ride.

CHAIN, CABLE AND U-LOCK

One of the most basic pieces of gear for your bike is a good lock. There are a variety of different types of locks; your local bike shop will be glad to help you select one that meets your needs. Cable locks are generally less expensive but are easily defeated by thieves and not recommended as your main lock.



BEING SEEN



L.E.D. lights for both the front and rear of your bike are an inexpensive and invaluable piece of safety equipment. They're good to have on those gray days too! If you ride in an area where there's not much in the way of street lights, a brighter front light that illuminates the road can be a good investment. If you use a blinking front light make sure it is in combination with a solid front light and that it isn't too bright for oncoming path users.

Retroreflective material can be added to your bike, clothing and gear to increase your visibility even more.

MANAGING THE MOISTURE

Even if you don't normally ride in the rain, fenders (aka mudguards) make riding on wet streets a much better experience. Fenders will keep water and grit that your tires pick up from being sprayed onto your feet and legs and they also help to keep your bike in better working order. Your local bike shop can set you up.



CARRYING CARGO AND KIDS:

You can haul a lot on a bike if you're properly equipped. Trying to carry a lot on a bike when you're not equipped is frustrating, not to mention dangerous. Ever seen someone riding with heavy plastic grocery bags dangling from the handlebars? Yikes!

Here are some ways to carry your cargo:

1) Some Cargo:

A basic backpack is very convenient for small loads but doesn't hold a lot and can make for a hot and awkward ride when loaded.

A "messenger bag" has a single strap that rests on your opposite shoulder and holds some basics for your day.



2) More Cargo:

A rack for the rear of your bike is extremely useful. You'll need one to be able to use panniers, buckets and some baskets.

Panniers are bags that attach to a rear bike rack. These are usually waterproof, removable and allow you to carry more weight.

Baskets and buckets are generally a less expensive option for carrying more weight. Baskets can attach to the front or rear of your bike. Some are collapsible and others are easily removable to go in the store with you. Also, plastic "bike buckets" are inexpensive and functional.



3) Even More Cargo:

Trailers attach to the rear of your bike and are great for carrying large loads be it children, pets, groceries or whatever else you can think of.



4) Most Cargo:

Cargo Bikes

Cargo bikes are ideal for families that do a lot of bike commuting, who try to minimize car use (or live car free), and who need a way to haul kids. Unlike most child bike seats or trailers, cargo bikes can be used for babies and "big" kids which means that the investment can be recouped over a lot of years. They are also great for hauling all that stuff that comes along with having kids—library books, backpacks, balance bikes, groceries, Christmas trees, you name it.



Carrying Children

Besides cargo bikes to carry your most precious cargo you can also adapt your bike to carry kids. There are seats that can be mounted on a bike (above the rear wheel or between you and the handlebars). You can also attach a trail-a-bike for older children and allow them pedal along with you!



For any of the devices for carrying children, check the manufacturer's specifications for how to safely use the product, as well as any age and/or weight limitations.

EUGENE'S FAMILY BIKE GUIDE

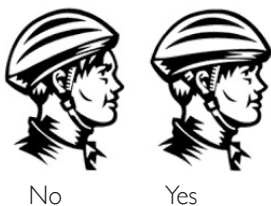
Find the guide at special events or at your local bike shop.
Learn about biking with kids at all ages and stages.

Accessorize Yourself: Dressing Right Improves the Ride

There is gear that everyone should wear every time they ride and then there is gear made for various conditions. These conditions include long rides and riding at night, in the rain and in the cold. Choosing the right clothing will take a bit of experimentation on your part, but here's an overview to get you started.

HELMETS

It's really basic: wear one. Do we really need to say more? OK, how about: you only need a helmet if you've got a head on your shoulders. If you're under 16 years of age, Oregon law requires that you wear a helmet.



LEG BANDS

Leg bands are a cheap and easy way to keep your pant leg free of chain grease. Your launderer will thank you. No leg band? Turn 'em or roll 'em up!

GLOVES

Wearing gloves serves three purposes: they can protect your hands from the elements, can prevent aches and pains in your hands and wrists and can prevent scrapes in the case of a fall. Use full-fingered in cooler weather and half-fingered in warmer weather.

LAYERING

Layering can be the key to staying comfortable when riding in the wet and/or cold. Multiple layers can be a low cost alternative to performance clothing. In addition, a layer can easily be added or removed to improve comfort on the fly. Try a base layer that breathes, another layer that provides warmth and an outer layer that keeps out the wind and rain.

REFLECTIVE AND BRIGHT CLOTHING

The right clothing can provide you with added visibility during dark or low light conditions. Wearing bright colors or neon will help you stand out and be more visible. You can buy clothing with reflective panels and/or piping or add reflective tape to existing items. NOTE: reflective clothing is not a substitute for bicycle lighting equipment.

RAIN GEAR

Water-resistant and waterproof clothing specific to cycling can make year-round riding a breeze. A good rain jacket with a longer flap in the back is a good start. If you desire you can also buy rain pants, waterproof gloves, helmet covers and shoe covers. A rain cape (a special bike poncho) is also a great option.

SOME INEXPENSIVE WET WEATHER TIPS:

- When parking outside in wet weather, carry a plastic bag to put over your seat – avoid a wet bottom!
- You can also use plastic bags to keep your feet dry – just rubber band 'em on.
- Keep a pair of socks and shoes at your workplace, so even if your feet do get wet during the ride they'll soon be warm and dry.



SHOES AND PEDALS

Generally, any shoe will do for riding a bike. Ideally choose something casual and comfortable with a good traction sole but even high heels can work on a bike with pedals that have a good gripping surface to them. You can add clipless pedals and shoes or even toe clips (cages attached to the pedals) for longer rides.

While some trips by bike are as simple as getting on and pedaling, a little planning is a good idea for longer, unfamiliar trips.



Getting Around Eugene: Making Your Trips by Bike

PICK YOUR ROUTE

By choosing good routes for your bike trips you can make your rides safer and more pleasant. The route you normally drive may not be the best route by bike. When planning your route, locate your starting point and your destination on the Eugene/Springfield: Bicycle Map and Resource Guide and determine the best bike routes that connect the two. There may be several options so choose the best route for you. If possible, you may want to test it out first on a day when you're not in a hurry to be at school, work or other appointment at a certain time. You can find the Eugene/Springfield Bicycle Map at most City offices and bike shops for FREE.



EUGENE BIKE WAYFINDING SIGNS

A number of local streets and shared-use paths have wayfinding signs and markings to help bicyclists find their way. If you prefer cycling on low traffic streets over bike lanes, check out the Citywide or Neighborhood bike maps to plot your route.



Eugene also has an online, route finding feature at maps.google.com. Select “Get Directions” and then proceed to type in your starting point and your end destination, select bicycle in the drop down menu and Google Maps™ will help select a route for you. Usually it will give one or two options.

BIKE APPS

Beyond Google Maps for routing here are a few other handy apps to help you as you ride around Eugene:

iBikeEugene: Report hazards and poor conditions directly to the city while you are out riding. You can take a photo of the hazard that is geocoded and goes right to the correct city department for attention (new version launching in Summer 2018).

Ride Report: Track and rate your rides to add to a collective route rating system. Plus win fun trophies, kudos, and bragging rights.

529 Garage: Keep track of your bike or bike fleet with serial numbers, photos, and important information about your bike and easily report and share stolen bike information via social media.

SoBi or **PeaceHealth Rides:** These apps will allow you to easily connect to Eugene's bike share system, reserve bikes, and manage your membership and rides.

BRINGING YOUR BIKE ON THE BUS

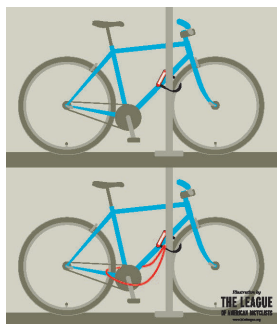
All LTD buses and the EmX carry bikes (on EmX the bike rack is inside the bus). It's easy – just pay the normal fare and bring your bike along! See **Bikes and Transit (pg. 18)** for information on how to bring your bike on Eugene public transit.

BIKE PARKING

Eugene is decorated with on-street bike parking and most businesses provide bike racks, so finding somewhere to lock up at your destination usually isn't too hard. If you are planning a commute trip, scout out in advance the best place to park your bike.

LOCK IT RIGHT

At a minimum you should put your lock through your frame and the front wheel. This is especially important if you have a quick release wheel, since if you only lock the wheel, the rest of your bicycle can be detached and carried away. Options for locking the frame and both wheels include: 1) removing the front wheel so it can be locked with the rest of the bike and 2) using two locks.



MORE THEFT PREVENTION

First, remove items from your bike that can be quickly and easily stolen. These include quick release seats, bags and lights. Next, make sure that you have taken as much slack out of your lock as possible to prevent your bike from tipping and to discourage thieves from prying. Locking both the frame and the front wheel makes breaking your U-lock tougher for thieves, and it helps keep your bike from falling over if it's bumped.

HEY, WHERE'S MY BIKE?

Don't give up hope, all is not lost! Stolen bikes are sometimes reclaimed, but in order to greatly increase the chances of your cherished steed returning, you'll need to do three things:

- Register your bike with the city: www.eugene-oregon.gov/bikeregistration
- Take a picture of your bike and record its features and components
- Report the theft to the Police with serial number and description.

What, you don't know your bike's serial number? Well now's the time to find out. The serial number is usually located underneath the bottom bracket (that's where the pedals and crank connect to the frame), but not always. If you can't find it, your local bike shop will be glad to help you locate it. Record the serial number and put it in a place where you can find it if it's needed.

Bikes and Transit: An Ideal Combination

TRANSIT SERVICE IN EUGENE/ SPRINGFIELD AREA

LTD: Lane Transit District (www.ltd.org)

For instructions on how to carry your bike on buses or the EmX, call Point2Point Solutions at 541-682-6213.

NOTE: When you're getting off the bus, let the driver know you'll be unloading your bike.

Getting On the Bus with Your Bike:

1. All LTD buses have bike racks on the front of the bus, except EmX which has them on the inside. Step from the curb to the front of the bus to load your bike.
2. Pull the handle (located on the middle-top of the bike rack) to release the rack from its upright position. (There are instructions on the rack itself and on the front of the bus.)
3. Lift your bike onto the bike rack, fitting the wheels into the wheel slots. (Each slot is labeled for the front and rear wheel.)
4. Raise the support arm and place the hook over the front tire close to the fork. For BMX-style bikes, place the support arm over the bike's frame.

Getting Off the Bus with Your Bike:

1. As you approach your bus stop, let the bus operator know that you will be unloading your bike.
2. Be sure to use the front door to exit the bus.
3. Raise the support arm up and off the tire.
4. Lift your bike out of the rack.
5. Return the rack back to its upright position if there are no other bikes loaded and if no other people need to use it at the bus stop.
6. Step away from the bus with your bike, hop on and ride!

Remember:

- It is your responsibility to load and unload your bike. Bus operators cannot assist you.
- Remove any bike attachments that may interfere with the operation of bus safety equipment. Bikes that do not properly fit in the rack will not be transported.
- On rural routes, two bikes are allowed inside the bus. Guests must secure bikes in the wheelchair areas, and they are required to disembark if a guest needs the wheelchair area.

For more information, call LTD Guest Services at 541-687-5555 or (800-735-2900 TTY-Oregon Relay).

AMTRAK Eugene, Portland, Seattle, Vancouver: Reservations necessary to carry unboxed bikes (\$5 fee) www.amtrackcascades.com/Bicycles.aspx
1-800-872-7245.

Community Resources for Cyclists

MAINTENANCE AND SAFETY ISSUES

To report problems on City streets, call or email us.

- City of Eugene, Public Works Maintenance (8am-5pm) 541-682-4800 or pwmaintenance@ci.eugene.or.us
- City of Eugene, Bike and Pedestrian Coordinator, lee.shoemaker@ci.eugene.or.us
- You can also use the iBikeEugene app to report issues.

BIKE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE

Shops that offer classes in flat repair and basic maintenance:

- U of O Bike Program 541-346-6092
- Paul's Bicycle Way of Life 541-344-4105
- Center for Appropriate Transportation (CAT) 541-344-1197
- REI 541-465-1800

For more information, call the City of Eugene Bike and Pedestrian Coordinator at 541-682-5471.

BICYCLE SAFETY PROGRAMS

Greater Eugene Area Riders (GEARs) offers periodic workshops on safe bike commuting for adults, kids and families and occasional cyclists' legal clinics. For more information, class dates and descriptions, please visit: www.eugenegears.org

Our regional Safe Routes to School (SRTS) program advocates for and promotes the practice of safe bicycling and walking to and from schools throughout the area. They work with the City of Eugene to teach a 9-hour Bike Safety Education Class to 5th & 6th graders and a 2-hour pedestrian safety education class to elementary students. They also hold encouragement events and work with families and schools to give kids a better community to walk and bike in. Visit: www.EugeneSpringfieldSRTS.org

MAPS AND RIDE GUIDES

All free unless noted – Call 541-682-5471 to request. More maps and information are available on our website: www.eugene-oregon.gov/bicycles

- The Eugene Springfield Bicycle Map and Resource Guide
- Ruth Bascom Riverbank Path System
- Oregon Coast bike route map
- Oregon Bicycling Guide (statewide map)
- Oregon Bicyclist Manual

BIKE SHARE

Eugene's bike share program, **PeaceHealth Rides** is a network of stations, where users can pick up and drop off publicly available bicycles for one-way trips across the city. PeaceHealth Rides conveniently and affordably complements other transit, keeping you healthy and on the go. For more information visit them at www.PeaceHealthRides.com.



**For more information on
bicycling, visit our website:
www.eugene-or.gov/bicycles**

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

Some really good and informative Eugene bike websites:

www.eugene-gears.org – Greater Eugene Area Riders

www.travellanecounty.org – Things to Do Around Lane County

www.eugene-srts.org – Eugene Safe Routes to School Program

www.kidicalmass.org – Kidical Mass—Family Ride

www.webikeeeugene.org – Eugene Bike Blogs



City of Eugene Public Works
Transportation Planning
99 E. Broadway, Suite 400
Eugene, OR 97401

Do you have comments or need more information about
bicycling in Eugene?

Contact us at:

Phone: 541-682-5471

Email: lee.shoemaker@ci.eugene.or.us

URL: www.eugene-or.gov/bicycles

MANY THANKS TO THE ONTARIO MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION AND THE CITY OF
PORTLAND FOR SHARING SOME OF THEIR CYCLING SKILLS GRAPHICS WITH US